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te the Dry-troods counts of this paper. The prices at which
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Musical Boxas and Swiss Warcars,

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with plate, engraved, enumeled, and diamond cases by the next i. enumeted, and diamond cases by the bes Palliand & Manvin, No 21 Maiden Lane. (up stairs) N. Y.

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GRORGE H. BATRS, Wholesale Ageut, No. 189 Pearl at , Now-York. Mrs. E. Simpson, No. 495 Broadway, having

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ce, No. 2 Vessy st. (Astor House), opposite the church. Silk anti-Stockings for Varicose Velta, Shoulder Braces and Sup-ters, and imported Suspensory Bandaces. A lady attendant TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR -On Saturday night las

covining store of Stimon For, No. 158 Chatham street, was not robbed of a large quantity of readymate clother furner. D. Collins, a young man who had been employed as arran by Mr. For, was suspected, and Others Golden of the Ward was detailed to watch his movements. Collins was defended to be supported by the state of the watch of the w

New York Daily Cribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Ammymous Communications. Wire ever is intended for insection must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for public tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Business letters should in all osces be addressed to Tax New-Your Tailures.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The House Committee of Thirty-three yesterday rejected Mr. Rust's proposition to run a line to California, dividing Free from Slave territory.

We have no dispatches from Charleston later than 1:30 p. m. yesterday, consequently our advices from that quarter are very meager. They are as full, however, as the secessionists wish the people of the North to be informed. The fact is, everything indicates that the secessionists have seized upon the Charleston telegraph office, and will not permit the use of the lines.

An excellent speech is that of Mr. Doolittle delivered in the Senate yesterday. It states the facts in the existing controversy with great calmness and clearness, and sets forth the consequences of the threatened revolution in a manner which ought to avert the wickedness and folly of any advocate of Secession who is not insane. This speech is reported on another page of this

In the House, yesterday, but little was done. owing to the thin attendance. Mr. Stevens (Dem., Wash, Terr.) denied the Statement made in a Boston and New-York paper that the bonds stolen from the Department of the Interior had been used as collateral security to raise money for the Breckinridge Central Club, of which organization he was the President. The Committee to investigate the great robbery was authorized to meet during the sittings of the House, either in Washington or elsewhere. The House adjourned until Monday.

THE EVENT OF THE DAY. The country was vesterday electrified by the

report that Major Anderson, the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie, had abandoned that fortress, spiked its guns, destroyed its buildings, and leaving its defensive works mined, and ready to be blown into ruin at an instant's warning, had removed with the little force under his command to Fort Sumter, a much stronger, more convenient, and more commanding position in the vicinity. It does not yet appear whether this prompt and effective movement was impelled by the expectation of an immediate assault, or was simply intended to put to rest the noisy threats and preparations made for an attack

Though it is pretty certain that Major Ander son himself took the responsibility of ordering this important movement to take place on Wednesday night, we are assured that he acted under the direction of Gen. Scott, and with the formal approval of President Buchanan, Major Anderson feels confident of his ability to hold Fort Sumter against any onslaught not covered by a strong Naval force, while its reduction by regular siege must be a work of time-probably of months-by any armament at the command of the Revolutionary leaders. The Country will breathe freer in the assurance that the Stars and Stripes are not to be disgraced by a surrender which would be shameful to the Union, however honorable to the captives. If Fort Sumter shall ever see the American flag trailing while the will not be until after fair time will have been afforded for its reënforcement, which is all we ask. Let the Government simply call for volunteers whenever needed to relieve that Fort; and if they do not come forward in abundance, we shall insist that the Fort be quietly given up, with whatever else South Carolina chooses to

BEWARE OF TREASON:

It is high time that the people of this country were impressively warned against the perils to which evil counsels and headstrong wills are surto expose them. Let no citizen thoughtlessly run his neck into a halter, since there can be no certainty that it will be safely got out again. Men are vaunting their willingness to fight for "the " rights of the South." when there are no such rights that, under our Constitution and laws, cannot be secured by peaceful means. There is to be, there can be, no war between the South and the North; there is very likely to be a bloody struggle between the Union and those who have resolved to subvert it. Let the nature of Treason be clearly understood, and every man so warned that he cannot plead ignorance in case he exposes himself to its penalties.

It is not Treason-though the contrary seems to be supposed-to desire and seek to compass the verthrow of our Government. In most other countries, it would be; here, it is not. An American citizen has a legal right to consider the Union a nuisance, and Republicanism a delusion, and earnestly seek the overthrow of both. Such a man has no right to hold office here; but he may earn an honest livelihood, live unmolested, and be at peace with his neighbors. A citizen may deprecate the Union, curse it, plot against it, yet commit no legal offense, and live under the full protection of the laws.

Nor is it treason for a State to hate the Union and seek its disruption. A State, a whole section, may come to regard the Union as a blight on its prosperity, an obstacle to its progress, and be fully justified in seeking its dissolution. And, in spite of adverse clamor, we insist that, if ever a third or even a fourth of these States shall have deliberately concluded that the Union is injurious to them, and that their vital interests require their separation from it, they will have a perfect right to seek such separation; and, should they do so with reasonable patience and due regard for the rights and interests of those they leave behind, we shall feel bound to urge and insist that their wishes be gratified, their demand con-

But such a separation is a matter of great difficulty, and must be a work of time. It is not to be effected by merely passing an ordi-

nance. The Union is, in the very lowest view, a compact; and a compact implies at least two If one cannot make, neither can one

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860. unmake it. A Government is not to be dissolved in a pet nor a pout. All great political changes, if peaceful, are to be effected with gravity, deliberation, decorum. But let not the South rush into civil war under the impression that the sword alone can cut the cord that binds her to the North; for it is not so. Let her make a straightforward appeal to the manly self-respect of the North, saying in substance, " I am tired " of you-let me go!"-and we feel very certain that her request will be complied with, To plunge the country into civil war is much more likely to consolidate the Union than to de-

"Treason against the United States," says the Federal Constitution (Art. III.) "shail consist only in brying war against them, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," Whoever conspires or enlists to overthrow or dely the authority of the United States by force of arms, is guilty of Treason, whereof the legally prescribed punishment is death. Such, when consummated, will be the crime of those who are now conspiring to attack and capture forts held under Federal authority; or to seize the City of Washington and prevent by force the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln there on the 4th of March

Let due warning be given in every State, in every neighborhood, so that none may be imo rantly lured into Treason. Mr. Lincoln has been fairly chosen President of the United States-no of some States, but of all. On the 4th of March next, he will take the oath and assume the functions prescribed by the Constitution; and from that hour he will, to the extent of his power, either collect and keep the revenue and enforce the laws of the United States throughout their entire area, or he will be perjured in the face of Heaven and in the judgment of mankind. He has no authority to dissolve the Union; he cannot regard it as dissolved by the passage of ever so many State Ordinances and Resolves. A duly called Convention of delegates from all the States framed the Federal Constitution; all the States ratified and adopted it; and neither one nor ten States can now disselve it. It would tax all the power of a duly called Federal Convention to achieve that result. The rates of import-duty are prescribed by law, as are the goods that must pay them and the ports at which they are to be collected. The President is the law's minister, its servant, and must secure for it respect and obedience. Let us entreat all who meditate Treason to pause ere it is too late, and avoid at once the traitor's crime and his doom.

FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island, at the mouth of the Harbor, and about 3 miles, in a directline, from the city. It is (if not destroyed), an inclosed water battery, with a front on the water side of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 250 feet. The work was constructed with salients and reëntering angles on all sides, so as to adapt it admirably for defense, either from the attack of a storming party or regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, filled in with earth, so as to make a solid structure 16 feet in thickness. Within the last month the Fort has been very much strengthened, by closing the postern gates, by cutting sally-ports, by placing 12-pounder howitzer gun n the angles, so as to command all points, by the digging of a ditch 15 feet wide and 15 feet deep, and by other improvements that added materially to its defensive capacity. The garrison consisted of about 70 men, including officers and musicians. The following is a list of the

officers:

1st Reg. Artitlery—Maj. Robert Anderson, officer in
command. Capt. Abner Dombishay, Capt. T. Seymonr,
Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J.

Medical Stoff-Ass't Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Eugeneer Corps-Capt. J. G. Foster, Lieut. G. W.

Fort Moultrie is memorable for the victory gained by the American troops, commanded by Col. Moultrie, over a British squadron, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, Jan. 28, 1776. The British force consisted of a fleet of 40 or 50 sail, and the opposing force of 433 men, rank and file. The Fort was hastily constructed. In its general plan it presented a square with a bastion at each angle, built of palmetto logs, dovetailed and bolted together, and laid in paralel rows sixteen feet asunder; between these rows the space was filled with sand. In the engagement, which lasted from 10 a m. till 9 p. m., and which was one of the fiercest of the Revolutionary war, the British were defeated, their loss being 225 killed and wounded, while the American loss was 11 killed and 26 wounded. Fort Moultrie was subsequently rebuilt, on an enlarged scale, so as to render it one of the most extensive fortresses on the coast.

Fort Sumter is a work of solid masonry. octagonal in form, is classed as one of the strongest fortifications in the country, and is generally regarded as being as nearly impregnable as possible. It is situated about in the center of the harbor, on the edge of the Ship Channel, some three-fourths of a mile from Fort Moultrie, and nearly three and a half miles from the City of Charleston, which it commands, as it also does Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney. It is situated on an island, though it seems to rise directly out of the water. It is pierced on the north, east, and west sides with a double row of port-holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, is loop-holed for musketry, and is bombproof. The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 gans, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. There in the magazine a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, in addition to what has now been removed there from the abandoned fortress, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The wharf or landing of Fort Sunter is on the south side, and is, of course, exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side. A large number of workmen have been en-

gaged for several weeks in mounting guns and placing this Fort in condition for any emergency that might arise. Gen. Scott, it is said, proconnecs the fortification, when manned, one of the strongest in the world. Castle Pinckney is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so-called Castle presents a circular front. It has never been regarded as a work of first magnitude, although its proximity to the city would, if garrisoned, give it importance. Recently some improvements have been made in now making good, in the Secession ranks, their and about the Fort, with the view of strength- hereditary title to the contempt of mankind.

ening it. Commanded as it is, by Fort Sumter, it cannot be assailed. It has several Columbiads, and a full supply of powder, shell, and shot.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1780.

The course of South Carolina in 1779 received some elucidation at our hands yesterday, and we now proceed to notice her conduct in 1780. Early in the year, Sir Henry Clinton and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot appeared before Charleston, but it was not until April that they commenced operations on the land within half a mile of the American works. The town contained some two thousand regulars, and more than twice that number of militia and armed citizens, under the command of Gen. Lincoln.

On the 10th April, 1780, the British commanders summened Lincoln to surrender the town. which summons received at once the following

To Gen. Sir HENRY CLISTON and Vice-Admiral Augurnacy

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your summons of this date Sixty days have passed since it was known that your intention against this fown were hortile, in width, time has been afforded to abanden it; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity.
"I have the honor to be, &c.,

is Communder in the South Departu " CHARLES-TOWS, April 10, 1780.

On the 5th May, another summons from Sir Henry brought from Lincoln an offer of terms, which were rejected; but the "militia and citi-" zens" took the matter in hand, and, only three days afterward, Gen. Lincoln thus addressed Gen. Clinton:

To his Excellency Sir Hunus Custon.

To his Excellency Sir Hannix CLISTON.

Sin: The same motives of humanity which inclined you to propose artiples of empirelation to this partison, induced me to offer those I had the honor of sending you on the 8th instent. They then appeared to me such as I might profier, and you rewife, with honor to both parties. Your exceptions to them they principally cineracid the militia and efficient, I then con-ceived were such as could not be concurred with; but a recesto comply with them, and a wish on my part to lessen, as much as may be, the distresses of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them.

"I have the honor to be, &c., B. LINCOLN. "C# satzs-Town, May 1f, 1780."

By the terms of the surrender, the Continental troops were prisoners of war, but "THOSE PRO-".PLE" were prisoners on parole.

So far as hostile occupation merely is concerned, it may be said that Charleston stood as did New-York and Boston; but neither Gage nor Clinton could have written from either place, after one month's experience, such a letter as this. Sir Henry Clinton, writing to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from "Head Quarters, Charles-"town, South Carolina, June 4, 1780," says:

" With the greatest pleasure, I further report to your Lordship that the inhabitants from every quarter repair to the detachment of the array, and to this garrison, to declare their allegiance to the King, and to after their services in arms in support of his government. In many instances, they have brought prisoners ir former oppressors or leaders; and I may venture to assort

South Carolina has not neglected to furnish witnesses of her own to corroborate the statements of Sir Henry Clinton. While he was writing that letter, the patriots of Charlestown were writing such letters as this:

To their Excellences Sir Henry Clanyon, Knight of the Bath,
General of his Mojesty's Force, and Mariot Arbuthsor,
e.g., Fice admired of the Blue, his Majesty's Commissioners
to vestore peace and good government in the several Colomics
in rebellion in North America;
"The Hubble Andrews of Divers Inhabitants of
Changes Town:
"The inhabitants of Charles Town, by the articles of capitu-

lation, are declared prisoners on parole; but we the underwritten, having every inducement to return to our allegiance, an ordently hoping speedily to be readmitted to the character and to your Excellencies our warmest congratulations on the restora-tion of this capital and Province to their political connection with the Crown and Government of Great British; an event which will add inster to your Excellencies' characters, and we trust, entitle you to the most distinguishing mark of the Royal favour. Although the right of taxing America in Parlia-ment, excited considerable forments in the minds of the Poople of this Province, yet it may, with a religious adherence to truth, be affirmed, that they did not entertain the most distant thought of dissolving the union which so happily subsisted between them and their parent country; and when, is the progress of its appearance among us, or a NATURE REVOLTED AT THE IDE. and we look back with the most painful regret on those conve for which we siways had, and ever shall retain, the most profound veneration, and substituting in its stead a NANK DENOC NACY which, however carefully digested in theory, on being reduced into practice, has exhibited a system of tyrannic domina-tion only to be found among the uncivilized part of mankind, or in the history of the dark and barburous ages of antiquity. "We sincerely lament, that after the repeal of those statutes which gave rise to the troubles in America, the overtures made by his Majesty's Commissioners, from time to time, were not regarded by our late rulers. To this fatal fraitention are to be at ributed those calamities which have involved our country in state of misery and rule, from which, however, we trust, it will noon emerge, by the wisdom and elemency of his Majesty's am-picious Government, and the influence of prudential laws, ndap

ale will be restored to those privileges, in the enjoyment whe "Animated with these hopes, we entreat your Excellencies' inasien of manifesting that zeal and affection for his person and Sovernment, with which gratitude can inspire a free and joyfu

"CHARLES TOWN, June 5, 1780. Gldeon Dupont, Jr.,
Jer. Savage.
Andrew Reid,
Jeph Kingsby.
Alex. Olipnant,
Paul Hamilton,
Ch. Bouchomean,
John Bury.
Daniel Heyne,
Peter Lambert,
Hen. Bookless,
Wm. Edwards,
Thos. Buckle, Jr.,
Heary Eobram. Junes Gook, Chr. Fitz Simmons, John Davis, Benj. Baker, em., John Fisher, Charles Atkirs, And. Mitchell, Farq. McCollan, George Admacn, William Valentine, Wm, Clian, Lebn Stanton William Valent Christo, Wiello D. Penderges, Daniel Bell, Edw. Cure, Henry Ephras Chr. Shutts, Alex. Smith John McCall muel Bower, sorne Young, s. Milligan, athony Geanhear Illiam Smith, s. Robertson, John Lyon, Robert Philip, Robert Johnson Michael Quin. Anthony Montell, James Lynch, George Grant, Abraham Pearce, John Miot, Fred Augustine, Loke Walth Walter Rose Well William Cass John Russell, John Bell, Samuel Knight, Archibold Caren Tho. Elliott, Gilbert Chaliner, Arch. Downs, Hugh Kirkhua Alex. Johnstone, James Fagan, James Faran, Ja. Bryant, James Courtonges, Joseph Wyatt, John Cople, James McLinachus, Arch. Brown, Andrew Thompson, Matthias Heakin, Edm. Petrie, Wun. Niebett, Geo. Cook, Stewart, Pote We print the names, having a shrewd suspi

cion that the descendants of those Tories are

its attendant bluster to-day; it was:

AND MALE DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

P"The people of Carolina form two classes, the rich and the e pear are very poor; the rich, who have slaves to do ork, give them ne employment. Unsupported by the poor. The pro-all their work, give them we ampleyment. Unsupported by rich, they continue poor and low-spirited. The little they get laid out in brandy, not in books and newspapers; heave the knew nothing of the comparative blessings of our country, nor the dangers which threaten it therefore they care nothing abo The rich are generally very rich; niraid to stir lest the The time has never been when South Carolina

esteemed free institutions, and from the hour she appropriated poor Whitney's Cotton Gin, she has done nothing but defame and oppose them. The peace of the country at home and its respectability abroad are but the less, because such a State as this was incorporated into the Union; and if she should leave it to-morrow, the remainder would only gain in strength, and save both money and reputation. If she has raised cotton. it was for the same reason that others have manufactured it-for the sake of profit; if it can be shown that she ever parted with a pound of it for anything but money, these columns will advertise the fact gratis. The circumstance that South Carolina contributed little or nothing t acquire the independence of these States, and much to "aid and comfort" the enemy which resisted it, gives her no right now to attempt the subversion of it; and all the world, except South Carolina, knows that she is without the elements necessary to independent political existence, and that the moment she loses the protection of the Union she will fall a victim to the vices of her own system, unless she find some other free nation which will use the energies bestowed by Freedom to protect her Slavery.

DISARMING THE LOYAL STATES. The events of the past few weeks are impress-

ing the people of the North with the conviction that our imbecile President is permitting his Secretary of War to disarm the loyal States, in order that they may be able to make no effectual resistance to the consummation of the scheme for the erection of a Southern Slaveholding Con federacy. This conviction resolved itself into practical form at Pittsburgh. When it became known that the Secretary of War had ordered the commanding officer of the Allegheny Arsenal to send 78 heavy guns to Galveston Harbor, and 46 more to Ship Island, near Balize, the people of Pittsburgh instinctively suspected treason, and resolved that they should not be removed till the Administration, by strengthening Fort Moultrie, had given an earnest of honest intentions. That they were justified in their suspicions, the course of the Administration, which scorns to conceal, but rather parades its sympathy with the Secessionists, gives ample proof. But we are prepared to demonstrate that what the people only suspect is an established fact.

By reference to the report of the Chief Engi neer of the United States Army, in Vol. II of the President's Message and Documents, 1859-60, "Ship Island, coast of Mississippi," page 651; and "Fortifications for the defense of the en-"trance of Galveston Harbor and Bay, Texas, page 653, it will be seen that work on the foun dation of the fort at Ship Island had just commenced, and at Galveston Harbor nothing at all had been done. This was a year ago, and these documents afford the latest published data on the subject. No matter how rapidly the work at Ship Island may have been prosecuted since that date, by the officer in charge; it is not possible that much more can have been done, up to the present time, than lay the foundation. And from the way in which the work in the Engineer Depertment is conducted in ordinary times of peace, two at least, and more probably four years must elapse before the work will be ready to have a single gun put in position, or before suitable shelter will have been provided for any material of war whatever. As for Galveston, or any work or works in that vicinity, if a year ago work was only "about to be commenced," knowing the locality, and the difficulties to be overcome, we venture to say that with ordinary progress the work would not be ready for a single gun in five years; and, judging from this report, we may assume that the sand has barely been removed for the foundation. All the other works on the Gulf have their armaments, except Fort Livingston, in Barataria Bay, which is not finished, nor ready for it's armament.

It is stated by the United States authorities at Pittsburgh that carriages for these guns are being made at Watervliet in this State. This is not true. No carriages of that description are now being made at that arsenal, nor have any orders been issued to the commanding officer there to issue carriages of that sort from those in store. It is evident, therefore, that the reported destination of the guns at Pittsburgh is only a blind-the real object being to place them within easy reach of the Secessionists. For some time, the great lamentation at the South has been at the lack of heavy artillery. This movement on the part of Secretary Floyd was to supply that want, and 100 carriages, probably for these same guns, have been ordered of a house in this city, by Southern State authorities, with directions to ship them this week. If the Piks. burgh guns should not be sent, we presume that the order for the carriages will be countermanded, as the guns cannot be manufactured at the South. Taking these facts in connection with the recent heavy shipments of muskets from Watervliet, Allegheny, and Springfield, to the Cotton States, while, as will be seen from a letter from an old militia man, published elsewhere, the great State of New-York, for 25 years past, has not been able to obtain her quota of arms from the General Government, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that the War Depart ment, with the knowledge and connivance of the President, is debberately playing into the hands of those at the South who are now either in open rebellion against the Government, or estentatiously plotting its immediate overthrow, It is high time that the country was aroused

to a thorough understanding of the position of our rhiers at Washington. During the past year 200,000 muskets have been taken from the Springfield Armory clone by the Secretary of War, and distributed throughout the South, not to mention the drain from other points. Although the U. S. Arsenal at Charleston, with 73,000 stand of arros, has been nearly two months in possession of the Secessionists, within the part top days 5,000 mare muskets have been were there from Watervliet to the traitors in

When Baron de Kalb met General Marion, to Alabama and Georgia. And so we find during the revolution, he expressed his amaze- under the management of Mr. Piejd, a stendy ment that so many "South Carolinians were drain of arms and nesterial of war constantly "running to take British protection." Marion's going on from the North to the South for explanation of the source of Toryism then, will the use of the proposed Southern Confederacy. answer very well to account for Secession and If this material was needed for legitimate pur poses, there is no carthly reason for the transfer, as we are in a state of profound peace with other nations; and the sending of cores to forts in the condition of those at Galveston Harbor and Ship Island is altogether contrary to the custom of the War Department. The truth is, that without the aid and camfort which, in pursugnee of their traitorous settemes, the Administration have given to the Revolutionists, the country would never have been brought to the

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THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

brick of civil war.

The Legislature meets at Albany on Tuesday, the first day of January next. Independently o the duty of choosing a United States | Senator for the full term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next, a more than ordinary weight of responsibility will devolve a pon the Republican members. They are in a maje wity in both branches, as were their predecessors in the last Legislature, and on them will rest the responsibility of the doings of the Winter; for it is not possible that the Democratic minority of this year will be so utterly venal and corrupt as we re their immediate predecessors, who saved the Re> publican party from defeat by omitting no couceivable chance to vote for an abomination, with almost complete unanimity. Had they been simply decent, we should have been ruined.

Probably among the first questions to be called up will be the repeal of the obnoxious measures of the last session, and an inquiry at the same time as to how they came to be passed. Many of the Republican members of the House have been chosen with the distinct understanding, express or implied, that such a course would be adopted, and that the offending Senators should thus be forced, by party discipline, to answer for their behavior.

The first question, however, is the organizat'on of the House. It is understood that there will be two prominent candidates for the Speakership, viz.: Lucius Robinson of Chemung and De Witt C. Littlejohn of Oswego. Both were members of the last House, and the latter has for four sessions filled the Speaker's chair. No better index to the character of the two men can be found, than the record of their respective votes on the Governor's vetoes of the City Railroad jobs, the West Washington Market bill, and sundry other exceptionable measures of the last Legisfature. Mr. Robinson voted in opposition to every one of these measures, while Mr. Littleohn gave his vote in favor of them all. The Speaker of the Assembly is ex officio one

of the Commissioners of the Land-Office. The

people of this city have a deep interest in the election of Speaker on that account. The law passed at the last session, over the Governor's to, entitled "An act to authorize the sule of vecertain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the Corporation of the City of New-York to purchase the same." plainly clothes the Commissioners of the Land-Office with extraordinary powers. Among other provisions, it authorizes them to sell to the City of New-York all the lands on the Hudson and East Rivers which bave been, in whole or in part, reclaimed and filled in, either by natural accretion or otherwise, and which lie outside of and adjoining the grants made to the Corporation under the Montgomerie Charter, or any other charter or grant. This property is valued at several millions of dollars. The City of New-York, with its own funds and its own toil, has reclaimed it. Heretofore the State has always said to the Corporation: "You " are the riparian owners, and you may take out "below low-water mark, if you will advance the commerce of the City and State of New-Y From the foundation of the Government down to this day, it is the first time that the State has made any such claim to these reclaimed lands. We know the State must lay a heavy hand upon the property and labor of the people in order to meet its own liabil ties, but we trust the Commissioners of the Land-Office will hesitate long before they avail themselves of the power which the act puts into their hands. In 1858, the Commissioners of the Land-Office-Mr. Littlejohn being one of the number-leased the West Washington Market property to Messrs. Taylor and Brennan for one year, at \$5,000, and the lease has been twice renewed at the same rate. There have also been assigned to them all the back rents which have accrued upon the property, the amount claimed being \$486,000. The Corporation Counsel, the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, in his argument before the Supreme Court at the July Term, on an application to vacate two judgments amounting to over \$500,000, obtained by Taylor and Brennan against the City, held the tollowing language:

"Mr. Taylor's application was made, and a lease was granted, and what I say to this, that before the lease was granted to and what I say is this, that before the lease was granted the matter was arranged somewhere cise. Where I know not, but I infer that, Sir for I have a right to speak from inferences. I infer that from the face of the papers and if I go he wend the ground of moderation in making inserences, the blow will fall upon myself and upon 30 one olse. But what occurred on the Sah of April, 1888? Taylor & Brennan write a letter to the Commissioners of the Land-Office, staring that 'the State lown in fee a large property in New York, called the West. Washington Market. Please to give madessee of it for \$5,000.' I takere, however, they did not use the word please. The Commissioners of the Land-Office the saind day resolved that he lease be granted for one year. Now, Sir, is it possible to suppose that all this happens? They got a letter from Taylor & Brennan on the 24th April, asking for a lease for \$5,000, and they sit down and resolve that they shall have it. Is that the way that the affairs of men ordinarily two place? No inquiry about the value of the property. No inquiry about the annual rentar, and no undeavor on their part to see how much more they could get for the property. Here is a property paying small reliat set for the property. the value of the property. No inquiry shout the annual remission do nondeavor or their part to we how much more they could get for the property. Here is a property paying schinal reputamentality to such a large sum, more than a humaired thousand dellars per annum and it is given to Taylor L Brennan for \$1,400 a year. We have to assume that either the Commission er, and in total ignorance of the real value of the property, or size they granted the lease with their cycs open, and they may take which horn of the dilemma they please, for if they a ked with their cycs open they were naworthy of the office."

In speaking of Mr. Littlejohn's agency in getting the bill for the sale of the property through the Assembly, Judge Bronson said:

the Assembly, Judge Bronson said:

"Nevertheless, it was spid at Albany, so a reason for passing the law, that the Controller was in favor of it. More, tob, Str. it was said that the Corporation Counsel was substantially infavor of it. Yas, one of the same Commissioners of the Levid-tifice of whom I have alreade spoken, and of whom I must speak again, upt up, and on the final passage of the bill uthered those words, by which it was carried through the hell uthered those words, by which it was carried through the heightshare. The faisity of it is swere to by the Controller, though not directly, be has sworn to facts which show it to be false. I do not say that the Speaker of the Assembly descended from he place to carry out what he had been doing a Commissioner of the Land-Cilice, by stating what he did not believe true. He was, undoubtedly, bold that the Controlleg was in favor of its little do say that what he stated was upot true. That appears in the stillaght of Mr. Have, and it appears in at it have said an done in relation to this matter."

At a later stage of his argument, he thus continued:

"I have yet a little more to say about the Commised the Lead Office. On the lith of December, 1850 effect judgments had been recovered. Mr. Taylor applies for year's lease. He says he has been 'eitherly opposed,' one reason for it. He says also that 'three suits are not lim.' I he has had a great deal of trouble about lie-to movey! "Three suits now ponding."—though to had just end judgments in them all, and the appeal in the prinches districtly been withdrawn, and the other does with few days afterward. He tells the Commissioners a function. 'You are comissant of all these things,' be says, that the vest is just some out. These is no knowling to one after you." You had before the mea lines for year. I have been britary opposed. Why Sir I have

armed rebellion against the Government. Like quantities bave been sent within the same period